





NASA Office of Life & Microgravity Sciences & Applications



### Agency & Enterprise Goals



#### **Agency Mission**

Advance & communicate scientific knowledge & understanding of the Earth, the solar system, & the universe & use the environment of space for research

Explore, use, & enable the development of space for human enterprise

Research, develop, verify, & transfer advanced aeronautics, space, & related technologies

#### **HEDS Goals**

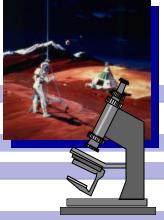
**Expand the frontier** 

**Expand knowledge** 

Enable and establish permanent and productive human presence in Earth orbit

Expand commercial utilization of space

Share the experience and discovery of human space flight





long

long

term

near

term

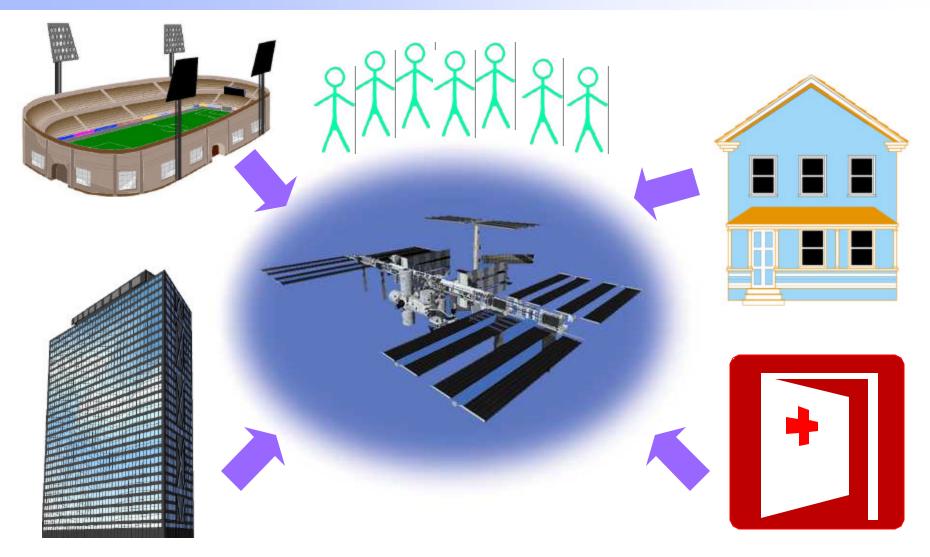
term





### The Multipurpose ISS

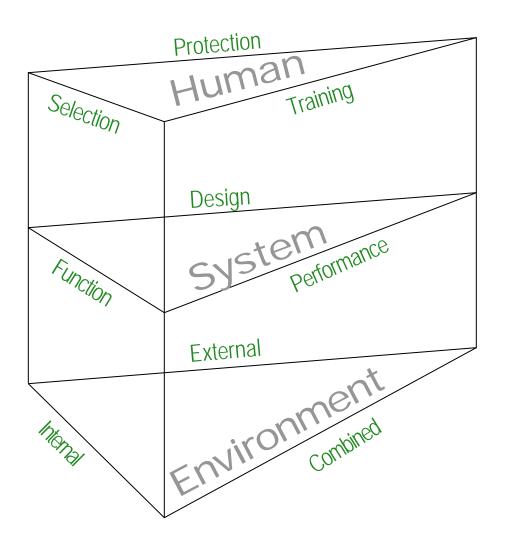






### Human Space Mission Architecture





Designers must facilitate Human performance by creating...

...a System that responds effectively to...

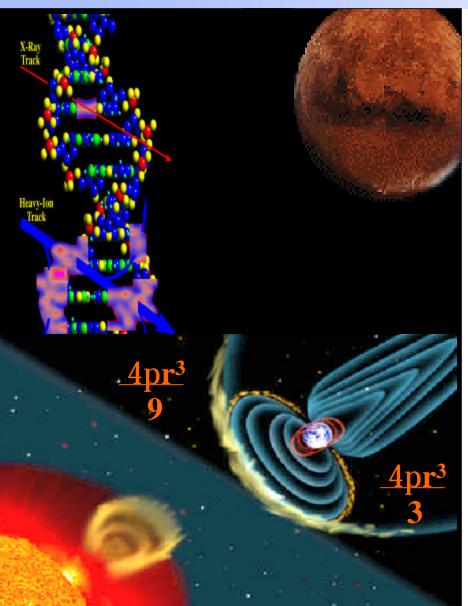
**Environment** 



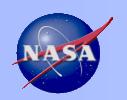
### External Environment



Environment



- Variable gravity
- Radiation
  - Solar (variable flux)
  - Cosmic (background)
- Temperature extremes
- Pressure extremes
- New ecological systems
- Planetary materials and composition



#### Internal Environment



Environment



- Atmospheric composition
- Toxicology
- Crew living conditions
  - Work environment
  - Personal space
  - Recreation
- Habitat configuration (compatibility)

System configuration is intimately tied to internal environmental



### System Function



System Environment

The System should compliment human capabilities and minimize risk, while being compatible with the exploration

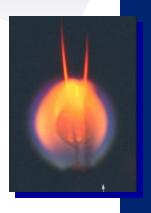
- Life support
- Environmental control
- Radiation shielding
- Medical capability



#### Underlying research

Fluids management
Materials research
Combustion science (fire suppression)
Gravitational biology (biomass production)

Biological interface





# System Design



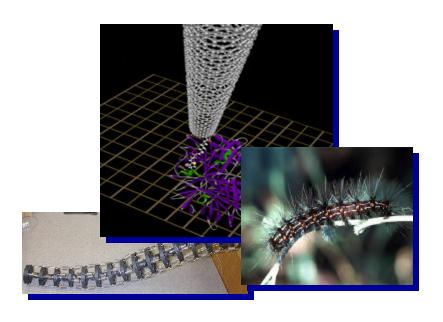
System design needs to accommodate constraints on available power; mass; and crew size, expertise, and availability.

- Miniaturization
- Autonomy
- Redundancy

Biologically-inspired technologies

- Accessibility
- Ease-of-use
- Emergency procedures

**Human factors** 





## System Performance



System Environment

# A system is effective only once it is successfully

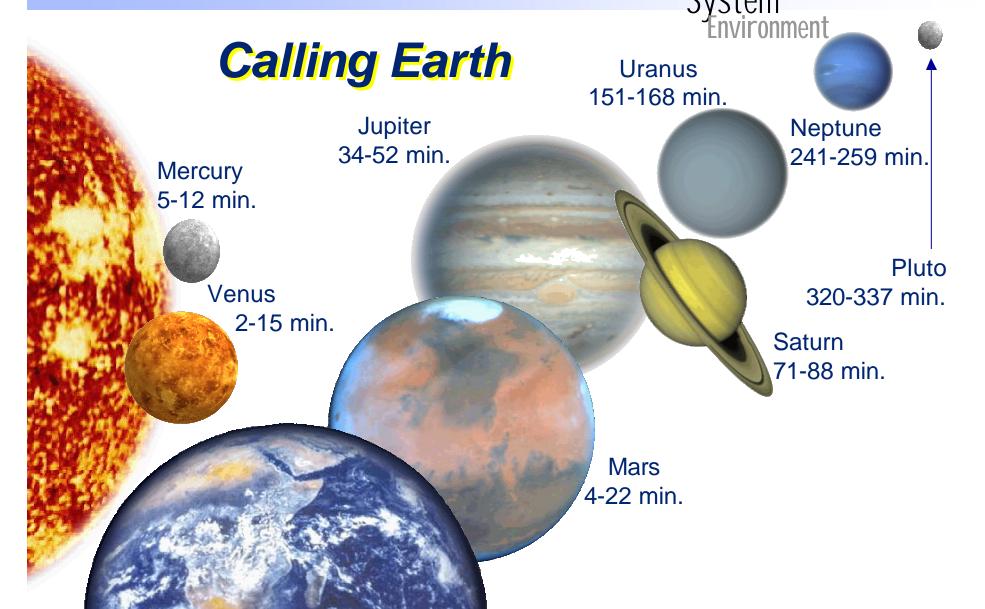
- Standard operating procedures
  - Vehicle/habitat operations
  - Maintenance procedures
  - Health risk minimization
  - Work/rest cycles
- System performance parameters/limits

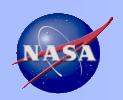




### System Constraint Time/Distance







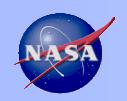
#### Crew Selection





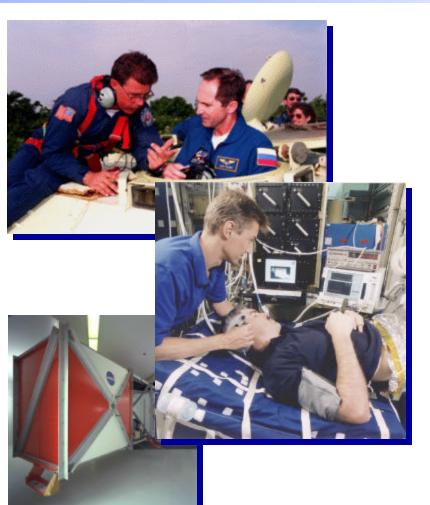
Medical considerations and requirements will vary with mission duration and complexity.

- Health risk factors
- Skills
- Psychological suitability
- Crew compatibility



### Crew Training





- Survival
- Mission-specific
  - Operations
  - Research procedures
- Medical care
  - Routine assessments
  - Emergency interventions

Crews will undergo continuous, rigorous training in order to maintain proficiency.



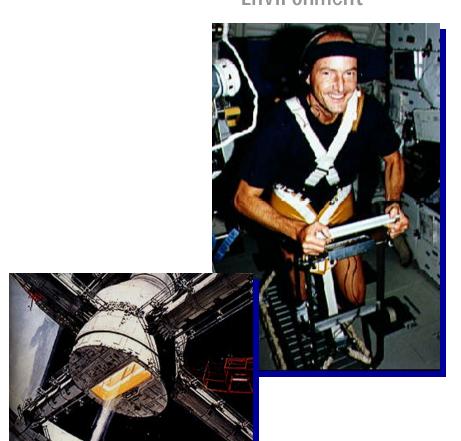
#### Crew Protection



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System configuration provides environmental protection and all necessary tools and capability for crew well-being.

- Countermeasures
  - Traditional
  - Non-traditional
- Psychosocial support

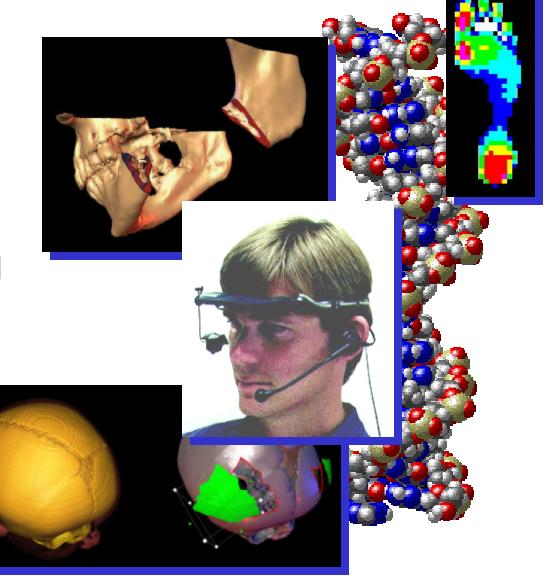




### Cross-cutting Technology Needs



- Portability
- Miniaturization
- Virtual reality
- Artificial intelligence
- Biologically-inspired technologies

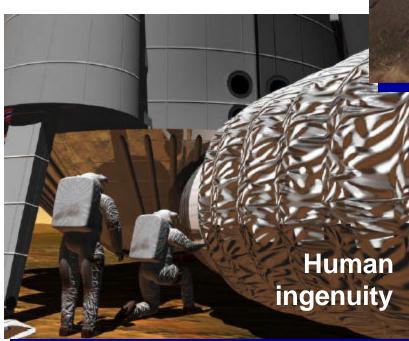




### Complementary Roles in Exploration



Robotic missions complement human capabilities in an integrated exploration program.







#### Station as a Testbed



Station is an integrated test platform for exploration technologies and operations.



